

35. (Amended) A method according claim 32 wherein said candidate compounds include nucleic acid sequences, antibody binding domains, and protein nucleic acids.

Please cancel claims 39, 40 and 41.

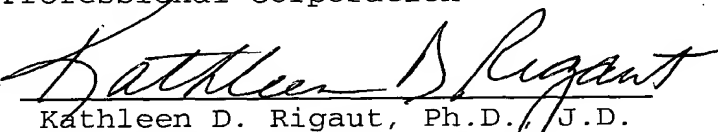
REMARKS

The purpose of this preliminary amendment is 1) Insert the appropriate priority claim into the specification; 2) Submit an abstract of the disclosure on a separate sheet; and 3) to eliminate multiply dependent claims.

Favorable consideration leading to prompt allowance of the present application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
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Enclosures: Marked up draft of amended claims

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2. (Amended) A nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1 wherein the serine residue is selected from the group consisting of S17, S19, S20, S26, S28, S36, S38, S40, S41, S54, S60, S66, S80 [or] and S120.

3. (Amended) A nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1 [or claim 2] wherein the serine residue is selected from the group consisting of S28, S36 and S54.

4. (Amended) A nucleic acid molecule according to [any one of the preceding] claim[s] 1 wherein the serine residue is S36 and is replaced by alanine (p66^{shc}S36A)

5. (Amended) A polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule according to [any one of the preceding] claim[s] 1.

6. (Amended) A replicable vector comprising nucleic acid according to [any one of] claim[s] 1 [to 4] operably linked to control sequences to directs its expression.

14. (Amended) A method according to claim 12 [or claim 13] wherein said step of disrupting the p66^{shc} pathway causes a mutant p66^{shc} polypeptide to be expressed such that at least one serine residue present in the wild type p66^{shc} is absent or replaced by a different amino acid residue.

15. (Amended) A method according to claim 14 wherein said serine residue is S36 and is replaced by alanine.

17. (Amended) A method according to [any one of] claim[s] 12 [to 16] wherein said disruption effects the ability of a serine/threonine kinase, p38 or MAPK to phosphorylate p66^{shc}.

22. (Amended) [Use of a substance] A method for increasing cellular resistance to oxidative stress comprising administration of an effective amount of an agent which disrupts p66^{shc} or a step in the p66^{shc} signalling pathway[, in the preparation of a medicament to increase cellular resistance to oxidative stress] in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier .
23. (Amended) [Use of] A method as claimed in claim 22 wherein said agent is an antisense oligonucleotide capable of specifically hybridising to p66^{shc} nucleic acid [in the preparation of a medicament for increasing resistance in cells to oxidative stress].
24. (Amended) [Use] A method according to claim 23 wherein said antisense oligonucleotide is RNA
25. (Amended) [Use] A method according to claim 23 [or claim 24] wherein the p66^{shc} nucleic acid sequence is shown in Fig. 5.
26. (Amended) [Use of] A method according to claim 22, wherein said agent is an antibody binding domain capable of specifically binding to a p66^{shc} polypeptide or fragment thereof [in the preparation of a medicament for increasing resistance in cells to oxidative stress].
27. (Amended) [Use according to any one of] A method as claimed in claim[s] 22 [to 26] wherein said agent is administered [the medicament is] for the treatment of diseases [including] selected from the group consisting of lung emphysema, myocardial infarction, stroke, premature aging, cell senescence, Parkinson's, Alzheimer, cancers and diabetes.
34. (Amended) A method according to claim 32 [or claim 33]

wherein said step of determining the amount of a compound of the signalling pathway is an enzyme activity assay.

35. (Amended) A method according [to any one of] claim[s] 32 [to 34] wherein said candidate compounds include nucleic acid sequences, antibody binding domains, and protein nucleic acids.

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